

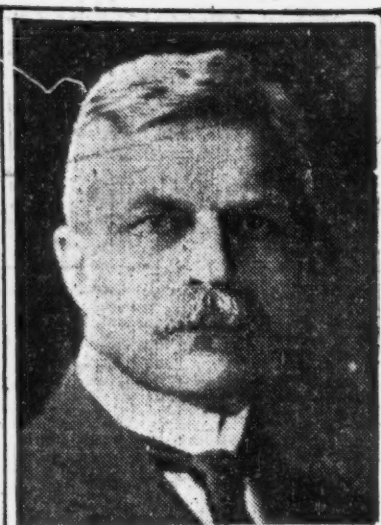
## FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

## OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE

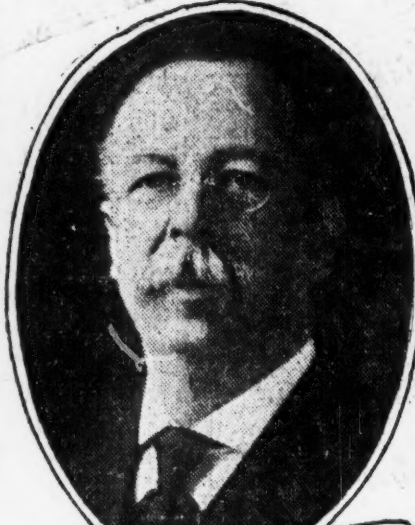
## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



REP. HENRY D. CLAYTON,  
ALABAMA,  
Chairman of the House Com.  
on Judiciary.



CHAS. NAGEL,  
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
AND LABOR



SENATOR  
GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN  
OREGON



WM. H. TAFT,  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



CHAMP CLARK  
SPEAKER OF THE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



HARRY A. WHEELER,  
PRES. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
OF U.S.A.



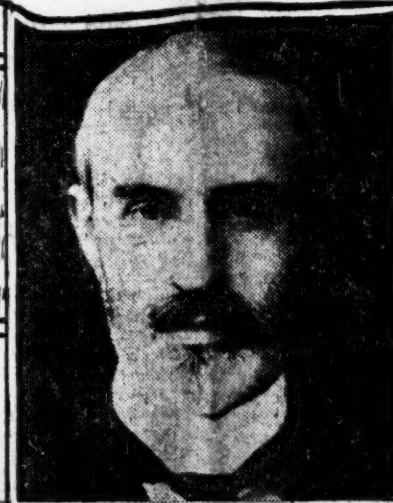
REP. CARTER GLASS, Va.,  
Chairman Sub Committee of  
House Committee on  
Banking and Currency



WILBUR J. CARR,  
DIRECTOR OF THE  
CONSULAR SERVICE



M.B. TREZEVANT, President  
American Association of  
Commercial Executives.



JOHN H. FAHEY, Chm of the  
Executive Com. of U.S.A.



FRANK W. NOXON,  
RAILWAY BUSINESS ASSN.



DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT,  
PRESIDENT-EMERITUS,  
HARVARD

### THREE GREAT ELEMENTS.

The call for the organization of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America came not as an inspiration, but an evolution. Such a great national force is born not in response to the will of an individual, nor the brilliancy of an idea, nor the genius of a plan, but because of a vital necessity that is found to exist sufficiently strong to impel business men to forget competition, to obliterate sectional lines, and to forego selfish gain in their desire for its creation.

There are three great elements in our national life which have much to do with its future development—commerce, labor, and agriculture. There are more than 2,000,000 of union workers engaged in the industries of our country, and they are a cohesive body. From their local groups to their State and their national organizations, they speak with a common voice of those things which they desire as being beneficial to labor. It is equally true of the agricultural interests. They are formed likewise into their local and up to their national groups until they also have a voice which, both in our State Legislatures and in the national Congress, is heard and obeyed, because of the cohesive force that these elements have brought into our national life.

In the past ten years Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade have been formed in cities large and small over the length and breadth of this land, yet they have never operated except as independent units. Here and there they have recently gathered themselves together in State organizations; but for the most part these organizations, speaking to their State Legislatures or to the national Congress, have been able to speak only with the individual voice of a section or community or a single business interest. Is there any wonder that legislation has been enacted helpful to labor and to agriculture, while the commercial interests, organized as individual units, have been almost disregarded?

That is one reason why I believe the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will succeed and why I believe the time was ripe for its organization. Not that the force thus created shall contend against the interest of labor and agriculture, but rather in co-operation with these shall find a proper solution of the problems which now vex the nation, and constructively benefit them all. The interdependence of our interests is so positive that antagonism should never exist.

HARRY A. WHEELER,  
President Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

### PROGRAM

(Subject to change at meeting of National Councilors, January 20.)  
All Sessions held in The New Willard.

FIRST SESSION—Tuesday morning, January 21, at 10:30.  
1. Address of welcome by Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.  
2. Address by Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon.  
3. Address by Representative Henry D. Clayton of Alabama.  
4. Response to address of welcome, John H. Fahey, chairman of Executive Committee.  
5. Minutes of organization meeting.  
6. Report of Board of Directors on rules for conduct and procedure in annual meeting.  
7. Appointment of Committee on Credentials.  
8. Appointment of Committee on Resolutions.

SECOND SESSION—Tuesday afternoon, January 21, at 2:30.  
1. Report of the Committee on Credentials.  
2. Report of National Council on Program and Nominating Committee.  
3. Report of the Board of Directors.  
4. Report of the Treasurer.  
5. Report of the Committee on By-Laws.

THIRD SESSION—Tuesday evening, January 21, at 8:00.  
Addresses on the following subjects:

(a) Banking and Currency Reform, Hon. Carter Glass of Virginia, chairman of Subcommittee of House Committee on Banking and Currency. Followed by resolution prepared by Committee on Resolutions.  
(b) The Consular Service, Wilbur J. Carr, Director of the Consular Service. Followed by resolution of Board of Directors.  
(c) The Place of Commercial Organizations in National Development, E. A. Filene, vice president International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, Boston; Frank W. Noxon, Railway Business Association; M. B. Trezevant, president American Association of Commercial Executives.

FOURTH SESSION—Wednesday morning, January 22, at 10 o'clock.

Consideration of special subjects submitted by a constituent member, National Councilor or the Board of Directors.

(a) Permanent Tariff Commission. (Submitted in resolutions of the Merchants' Association of New York, the Manufacturers' Association of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, the Oakland Board of Trade of Pittsburg, Pa., and the National Association of Tanners.)  
(b) Recognition of the Republic of China. (Submitted in resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Oreg., and the New Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.)  
(c) The Pomerene Bill (S. 6819) and other pending legislation affecting bills of lading. (Submitted in resolutions of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.)

(d) The Maintenance and Extension of the Civil Service Law. (Submitted by authority of the Board of Directors.)

(e) The "Page Bill" (S. 3) Introduced by Mr. Page. "A bill to co-operate with the States in encouraging instruction in agriculture, the trades and industries, and home economics in secondary schools; in maintaining instruction in these vocational subjects in State normal schools; in maintaining extension departments in State colleges of agriculture and mechanics; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditures." (Submitted by authority of the Board of Directors.)

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 22.  
No session will be held, thus giving opportunity to delegates, not engaged in committee work, to visit the Departments, which are open until 4:30, and to attend the White House reception. Special arrangements will be made for delegates desiring to visit the Department of State, Consular Bureau; the Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Standards, Census, and Fisheries.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.  
President and Mrs. Taft will receive the delegates to the first annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America and the ladies accompanying them at the White House at 4 p. m.

BANQUET—Wednesday evening, January 22, at 8. Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States, will speak.

Relation of business to Civil Service Reform.  
Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus, Harvard, president National Civil Service Reform League.

Followed by resolution of Board of Directors.

Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House.

FIFTH SESSION—Thursday morning, January 23, at 10.

1. Further consideration of special subjects noted under fourth session.

SIXTH SESSION—Thursday afternoon, January 23, at 2:30.

1. Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

2. Report of the Nominating Committee.

3. Election of Board of Directors.

### ENTERTAINMENT FOR LADIES.

Tuesday afternoon—Automobile ride.  
Wednesday morning—Trip to Mount Vernon.  
Wednesday afternoon—Reception at White House.  
Wednesday evening—Announcement later.

### AN EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT.

This issue of The Nation's Business, appearing at the time of the first annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, is intended to give an impression of the year 1912 and of its relation to the rapid development of the country.

Blessings have been showered upon us; the generous lap of Nature has been filled in the fields; the riches of the mountains have been wrenched forth for our good; the waters have brought forth abundantly. The spirit of the people is turned toward better education. The problems that confront us by reason of such vast opportunities are merely touched upon. To adequately cover the Nation in all its interests would fill several times eight pages.

At a moment when it is natural that all good citizens should rejoice over that which has proved to be one of the greatest, if not the greatest, material year in our history, representatives of the commercial bodies of the United States are gathered in Washington to confer earnestly on our needs and to render more permanent that union of business forces whose history began during the year 1912.

The rapidity of our development, the variety and extent of our resources, and the very human tendency to overlook the essentials of permanent growth bring our men together to consider ways and means for making the use of our resources more efficient, for reducing waste, and for summing up the close relations which must exist between agriculture, industry, and commerce.

The social conscience of the land is stirred as never before with the realization that our mineral and agricultural and commercial resources are practically wasted unless hope and intelligent interest are concurrently imparted to the greatest single resource of all—the human being who gives to our country all the value that it has.

Therefore, in the spirit which is found in those thinking men who have become convinced that the full destiny of this country is to be wrought out along lines of sympathetic co-operation, this issue of The Nation's Business is placed in the hands of delegates to the first annual meeting. It is also offered to the editorial writers of the nation and to the commercial bodies scattered by thousands over our great area, whose activities will become better directed by a wider knowledge of the Nation's resources, needs, and problems.

### Present Membership of the Chamber

Elected between April 22, 1912, and January 18, 1913.

Organizations Affiliated . . . . .	262
Membership in Organizations . . . . .	148,308
Number of National Councilors . . . . .	262
Delegates to Annual Meeting . . . . .	901



# FAIR AND SURE BEARS EVERY COUNTRY SECTION

## A Group of Statements From Many Agricultural Leaders As to the Greatest Advance During the Year of 1912.

Such stupendous growth and activity have been shown by the Department of Agriculture of the Federal government during the past twenty years that there is some danger that the activities by the States may be overlooked or underestimated.

Concurrently with the expansion of the Federal department has been similar development of State efforts, either independently maintained by State appropriations, or by adding to funds furnished by the Federal government under the Morrill and Hatch acts.

The finest of these State activities can be traced to the investigations of the experimental stations and agricultural and mechanical colleges. They seem to have become in recent years more keenly alive to the fact that investigation must lead to demonstration.

The following brief notes from various States show how vital is now the relationship between the farmer and the student:

### County Extension Work.

I would say that, in my judgment, the county agricultural representative system in the several counties of the State is fraught with more consequence than any other single movement which has been considered during 1912.

This places a resident representative of the university in the respective counties for the purpose of adding to the farmers in this way to improve their methods of agricultural practice. The results already attained lead us to believe that this is going to be the most successful and most economical method of extension work we have hitherto developed. In one of the counties where such a man has been located for a single season, the county board was so enthralled by the results of the work that they voluntarily appropriated a considerably larger sum of money for the work, and said to me that the work which we farmers in this respect was of incalculable benefit.

In organizing this work, the county contributes one-half of the salary and expenses of the representative, and the balance. While the work of the representative in the summer is to advise and aid the farmers in their actual field and crop operations, the winter time the representative gives the agricultural teaching in the county training school for the teaching of rural teachers, holding at the same time a boys' short course in winter. In this way we are hoping to affect immediately the character of the teaching in our rural schools of the county, as the students in the training school are the future teachers of the rural districts in connection with their work.

This movement, as you, of course, know, is rapidly spreading throughout the nation, and we are confident that the present methods of carrying on extension work. H. L. RUSSELL, Dean and Director of College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

### Agricultural Surveys.

I cannot indicate any single line of agricultural discussion that is clearer and more unmistakably more important than other lines for the year 1912; but, as I see it, the idea of agricultural and rural surveys is certainly as important as any other subject now before the rural people, and this idea seems to have gained widespread attention this year through the announcements of political programmes as well as otherwise. The importance of this line of work is, I think, one of the most significant advances of the year. Such surveys have been in actual progress here and there, and piece by piece, but the general understanding of the importance of such investigation to the welfare of the State seems to have taken a practical headway in this State in 1912.

L. H. BAILEY, Director New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

### Stupendous in Decade.

The year 1912 has been marked by a State-wide awakening in agriculture in Ohio. This is evidenced by the advance in price of farm real estate by the activity of the State and private agencies in promoting agriculture and by the enthusiastic support given by the legislature to every effort made to improve agriculture.

This revival in agriculture is shown in the increased attendance at the State Agricultural College, Columbus, in which the enrollment has reached nearly 1,500, and is six times as large as it was ten years ago, and this college, which formerly was one of the smallest in the Ohio State University, now shows, apple shows, live stock shows that have been held during 1912 all show the same lively interest in agriculture. The farmers' institutes, held in the different counties, the neighborhood demonstrations, held by the different State agricultural institutions, have all been marked by large attendance of wide-awake, interested farmers.

Ohio farmers are conservative, but they have begun to see the possibilities of their own farms, within the boundaries of the State affording an ample market for their products, with a soil equal to that of any of the other North Central states, and with transportation unsurpassed by any other State in the union, they are beginning to awake to their own possibilities.

HOMER C. PRICE, Dean College of Agriculture, Ohio State University.

### Legumes and Corn.

I consider the greatest agricultural advance made in this State during the year 1912 is the increased use of legumes in connection with corn growing. The State made last year 4,000,000 bushels of corn. Ten years ago the yield was not more than 20,000,000 bushels of corn.

J. N. HARPER, Director Department of Agriculture, Clemson College, South Carolina.

### A Great Appropriation.

I should say that the greatest single advance made in agriculture in Massachusetts during the year 1912 was the appropriation of \$30,000 a year by the Legislature for the purpose of short courses and extension teaching by the Massachusetts Agricultural College, thus enabling the college to develop a comprehensive system of agricultural education throughout the Commonwealth.

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD, President Massachusetts Agricultural College.

### Farmers and Miners.

From my point of view, it seems to me that the most significant agricultural advancement made in the State of Nevada for the year 1912 is the increase in the number of agricultural students in the University of Nevada to a number exceeding that in the mining school. And that the majority of people of the State have so considered it, and that every effort has been made to strengthen the work of the mining school and to advertise it, while the school of agriculture has received a minimum of support and encouragement, the increase in the number

of agricultural students becomes strikingly significant.

It means that the State has reached that stage in its history where the people are beginning to realize that its future growth and permanent prosperity must rest upon the development of agriculture; it means that the brightest and best equipped young men from the high schools of the State can see in present-day agriculture as it is taught in the agricultural college, opportunities for the development of their best abilities.

GORDON H. TRUE, Director College of Agriculture, University of Nevada.

### Short-course Schools.

The greatest agricultural advancement made in the State of South Dakota in the year 1912 has been the manifestation of general interest in agricultural education, and the beginning of organized effort to establish agricultural field demonstration and short-course schools.

ROBERT L. SLAGLE, President South Dakota State College.

### Boys Excelling Fathers.

It is difficult to say what constitutes the greatest single advance made in Georgia's agriculture during the past year, but the fact that 2,500 Georgia boys produced more than 50 bushels of corn per acre on the average must not be lost sight of. This is three times the average yield per acre of corn produced in the favorable crop year of 1911. Since these boys are required to submit a most exhaustive report with their exhibit of ten ears, they have probably learned more about the elementary principles of scientific agriculture and the cost of producing corn than has ever been known and appreciated at its face value by the adult farmers of the State.

What a wonderful constructive army of agriculturists these boys represent. They have shown the possibilities of Georgia's agriculture during the past year. They have demonstrated how the youth of the State may be made three times as forceful in adding to the wealth of the State as the generation which immediately preceded them. Their example has been infectious, and they have illustrated the power of the trained intellect over material things more forcefully than has ever been accomplished before. They have shown how the capitalization of a few ideas as they pertain to agriculture may revolutionize the State's principal industry and how through instituting a useful and judicious system of agricultural practice permanent prosperity may be brought within the reach of every Georgia farmer. That in Georgia the youth of the State appreciate is shown by the fact that nearly a thousand corn club boys, parading the streets of Georgia's capital city and carrying stalks of corn, were greeted with enthusiasm along the line of march. It is a long step from indifference to approval, from jeers to cheers, and from patronage to honor.

ANDREW M. SOUTHER, President State College of Agriculture, University of Georgia.

### Reorganization of Courses.

After carefully considering the matter and consulting with the various representatives of our college and station, we believe that the most important advances made in the State of Minnesota during the year 1912 are the following: (1) The progress which we have made in the organization of agricultural education through the consolidation of our courses; (2) the extension of the introduction of agriculture into the high schools; (3) the reorganization of our college course with a view to preparing teachers for agricultural high schools; (4) the organization of a cooperative extension service, bringing into cooperation the State, national government, and other agencies; (5) the organization of a committee representing the different counties and districts, taking part on a plan for future development. Briefly, I might express it in the phrase, "The organization of agricultural and extension education for the State of Minnesota."

A. F. WOODS, Dean and Director Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

### Constitutional Amendment.

In my opinion, the greatest good that has been done for the agriculture of Louisiana during the current year is the adoption at the last general election of the constitutional amendment "extending from taxation of a State years corporations organized for the sole purpose of lending money on country real estate situated in Louisiana at no more than the interest on the loan, and with power to negotiate and handle local securities."

Records of corn clubs up to date received by the Extension Department of the Louisiana State University for 1912 make the following fine showing for science in farming.

Average yield, by government methods, 32.2 bushels per acre.

Average yield, old-time methods, 20.2 bushels per acre.

The average cost per bushel by the new method was 32 cents.

The average profit per acre made by the boys this year was \$36.30.

THOMAS D. BOYD, President Louisiana State University.

### The Basic Industry.

In my judgment, the greatest advance in agriculture in West Virginia during the year 1912 has been the very general awakening on the part of business men and publicists to the fact that agriculture is one of our basic industries, and that

its welfare is of at least equal importance, and probably of more importance to the general prosperity of the State than manufacturing and mining. Business organizations, such as the State Bankers' Association and State Board of Trade, are taking an active interest in this matter, and numerous local Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce are interesting themselves in local agricultural development, and particularly in the matter of employing county agricultural experts. Although this may not be considered an actual advance in the agriculture of the State, this general awakening to the importance of agricultural development is the most significant movement in connection with agriculture of the year, and is fraught with greater consequences than would be the increase in any particular crop.

In crop production, the greatest advance has probably been in the yield of corn. The report of the Bureau of Statistics of November 1, 1912, shows an average yield per acre of corn of 33.8 bushels, as against 27.7 for the previous year. The yield in 1912 is rated at \$2.25 against \$1.75 for the previous ten years. The total production is estimated at 24,700,000 bushels, as against 18,700,000 bushels for 1911. Although the past season has been the most favorable for corn production in a great many years, nevertheless this is a remarkable increase, and is the largest yield per acre which has been secured in any year up to 1912. This is partly due to the season, but to a large extent it is due to the better selection of seed and better culture and the growing influence of the boys' corn clubs. Potatoes, hay and other crops have also shown a marked increase during the past year, due to the favorable season.

E. D. SANDERSON, Director College of Agriculture, West Virginia University.

### Farmers Mutual Benefit.

I will say that the greatest advance made in Maine for the year 1912 is in better organization and more harmonious co-operation than we have ever had before. The farming interests of the State realize the importance of getting together and of working for mutual benefit.

There has been considerable advance, also, in the matter of agricultural education in the secondary schools. This advance is not as rapid as the people would like to have it, because of the difficulty in securing properly trained teachers.

President University of Maine.

### Oregon's Great Output.

Dr. James Withycombe, director of the Oregon Experiment Station, estimates the value of Oregon's soil products, etc., for 1912 at \$126,764,093. In detail, this estimate follows:

	Value.
Wheat, 21,062,274 bushels.....	\$15,819,235
Oats, 14,744,056 bushels.....	5,602,737
Barley, 4,438,274 bushels.....	1,603,234
Clover, 135,000 tons.....	1,600,000
Potatoes, 8,751,885 bushels.....	3,500,674
Hay, 1,374,201 tons.....	12,367,899
Fruit.....	6,750,000
Vegetables.....	6,750,000
Hops, 85,000 bales.....	3,750,000
Miscellaneous products.....	9,500,000
Dairy products.....	16,750,000
Stocks.....	2,850,000
Mohair, 1,250,000 pounds.....	375,000
Honey.....	135,000
Live stock.....	33,150,000
Total.....	\$126,764,093

### Boys and Girls Working.

The greatest advance made in agriculture in the State of Oregon during the year 1912 was the organization of 11,000 boys in the corn clubs and 3,000 girls in canning clubs, the work of the college extension department, and of the demonstration.

CHARLES E. HATCH, President Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

### A Resident Specialist.

Early in the year the farmers of DeKalb County arranged a fund of \$10,000 a year with which to employ and pay the expenses of a resident specialist in agriculture. The purpose of the fund was to employ one of the leading younger men in our experiment station.

The incident is unique in that the impulse arose spontaneously among the farmers themselves, with no outside stimulus, guidance, or assistance. They employed this officer exactly the same as any company would employ a specialist to look after their business. He has benefited are paying the bills themselves. There is no element of patronage about it, but it is strictly a business proposition for the farmers.

Although the specialist has been but a few months upon the ground, he has made a deep impression upon the agricultural people of the county, showing that the effect of the movement is certain to be far-reaching and profound.

This I regard as the cleanest and most progressive step along agricultural lines during the past year.

E. DAVENPORT, Dean and Director Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois.

### A Modern Market.

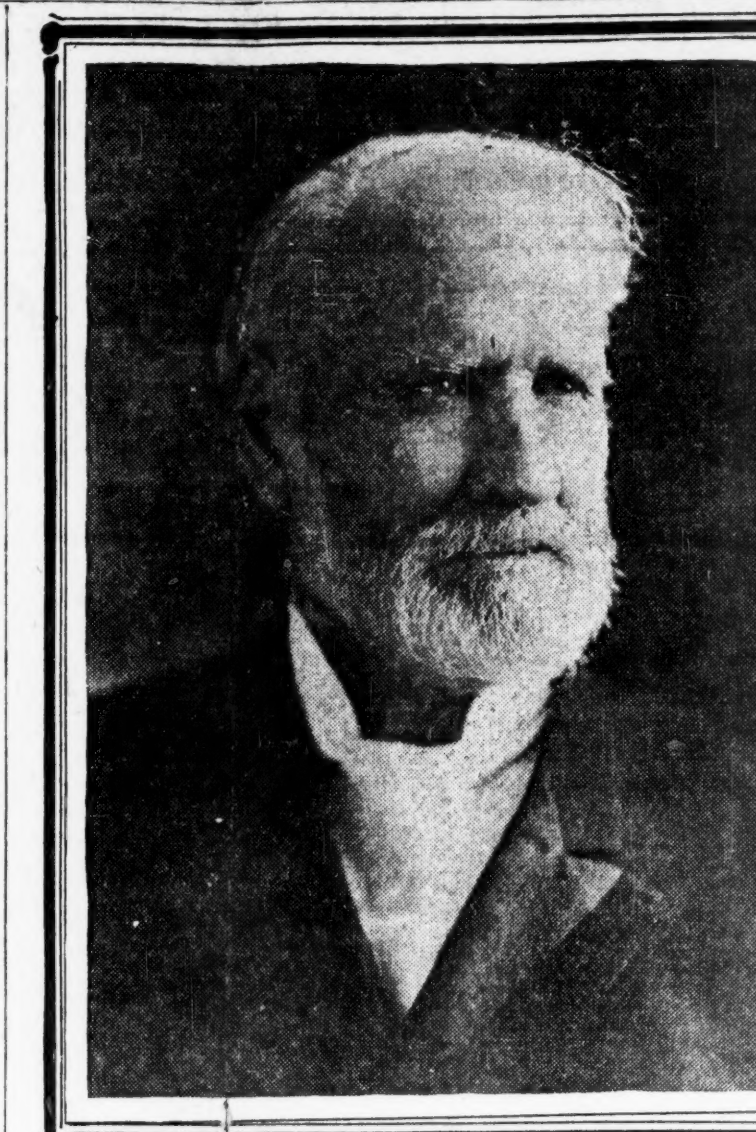
Of course you know that the State of Rhode Island is not largely an agricultural State, and consequently, it is not probable that any student of agriculture would be made during the year 1912.

The most important movement that I know of now being made to establish a proper and suitable market in the city of Providence for the market gardeners of the State. This market has large and influential interests behind it, and although it is still in the doubtful stage, it seems to me there can be but one outcome, i. e., the final establishment of suitable quarters for the market.

President Rhode Island State College.

### Irrigation and Dry Farming.

Probably the greatest advancement in irrigation farming has been through the development of pumping projects in certain localities which have abundant water at a depth of twenty-five to seventy feet. Such projects have been making it possible to reduce the amount applied per acre, and mechanical improvements in pumps and crude oil engines have reduced the cost of lifting the water. With regard to those irrigation projects which call for construction



SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, JAMES WILSON.

of large dams, or great canals, and consequent for large expenditure of outside capital, I believe there has been not only in New Mexico but throughout the West a decided quickening of the conscience. I think I can see a greater inclination on the part of the promoters of such projects to live up to the merit of the project before inviting capital to take hold of it. This, of course, is a matter of good business sense as well as business ethics.

The dry farming districts have been facing the problem of farm management as well as the problem of crop production. Perhaps the greatest advance during the past year has been along the former lines. The dry farmers are being convinced of the profitability of dry farming and are raising being the marketing and sale of dairy products rather than grain. There has been a decided increase in dairying.

President New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

### Growing Apples and Seeds.

During the year this State planted about 50,000 acres of orchards of various kinds, particularly apples, planted about 50,000 acres of orchards of various kinds, particularly apples, and I am not sure that this is the greatest advance, since much of this land is being planted in orchards of various kinds, and we are anticipating something of a setback in this business. Another great advance that has been made has been along the line of dairying. There has been imported into this State from the East, particularly from Wisconsin, approximately 3,000 head of improved dairy cattle during the year, and the number of dairy farms has been increased by two lines of advancement that gives promise of the greatest returns for the future, I think, in this State. In addition to this, the attention of seedsmen throughout the entire country has been turned to this State through the growth here during the past year of very high class seeds of several varieties for the improvement of the soil. In one section of the State there was raised about 5,000 acres of garden pea seed. A contract has already been let for next year for upward of 10,000 acres. There is also a very lively interest in the growing of all the other varieties of seeds, particularly the clovers, alfalfa, and the garden seeds. These, I think, are the principal lines of the movement that have been made in this State agriculturally during the past year.

W. L. CARLISLE, Director College of Agriculture, University of Idaho.

### Silos on Iowa Farms.

Of marked significance, and tending strongly toward a better agriculture, is the strong and rapidly growing sentiment in favor of agricultural extension, of agricultural training in the public schools, the consolidation of the rural schools, the improvement of social and religious life in rural communities, the development of a system of permanent road building in the State, and the interest aroused in a better system of rural credit that will stimulate ownership and improvement of farm lands and farms in rural homes and rural institutions.

Marked advance has been made in seed selection and crop improvement, in the home and abroad. Greater efforts have been put forth more fully to stock the farms of the State with a better type of domestic animals, thus insuring a better and more profitable agriculture.

The rapid extension of the use of the silo has been an important factor in this advance. The silo will feed the stock, and it will conserve the average Iowa farm and insure a system that will contribute to conservation and restoration of soil fertility.

Dean Iowa State College.

### California Recognized.

I should say the greatest advance in 1912 consisted in the increased recognition of the value of good California farming lands for their producing capacity and for their desirability as investments.

E. J. WICKSON, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of California.

### Using Less Water.

In all probability, however, the greatest single advance made in Utah agriculture during the year 1912 is the more thorough appreciation of the fact that the value of good California farming lands for their producing capacity and for their desirability as investments.

### Expected Decline.

The following shows the government's crop estimate compared with the Census Bureau's total ginning figures, including linters and the total commercial crop on the movement marketed for the year including linters:

	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1912-13.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1911-12.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1910-11.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1909-10.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1908-09.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1907-08.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1906-07.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1905-06.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1904-05.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1903-04.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1902-03.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1901-02.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1900-01.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1899-00.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1898-99.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1897-98.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1896-97.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1895-96.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1894-95.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1893-94.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1892-93.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1891-92.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1890-91.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1889-90.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1888-89.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1887-88.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1886-87.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1885-86.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1884-85.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1883-84.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1882-83.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1881-82.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1880-81.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1879-80.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1878-79.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1877-78.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1876-77.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1875-76.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1874-75.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1873-74.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1872-73.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1871-72.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1870-71.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1869-70.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1868-69.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1867-68.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1866-67.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1865-66.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1864-65.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1863-64.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1862-63.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1861-62.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1860-61.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1859-60.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1858-59.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1857-58.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1856-57.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1855-56.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1854-55.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1853-54.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1852-53.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1851-52.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1850-51.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1849-50.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1848-49.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820,000
1847-48.....	12,820,000	12,820,000	12,820























